THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,497, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage entails only 4 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and the cargo to be conveyed by these vessels. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Lloyd's Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16, *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years, at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Melows Street.

NOTICE.

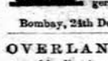
Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed for* Austria and Prussia by application to A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Melows Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, at 4 P.M. For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

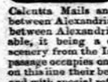


THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch a steamer to Cochin calling at the intermediate Ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, punctually at 5 P.M., returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Beypore, by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 800 Tons, and 200 H. P., GEORGE BEYTS, Commander, to the above port 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

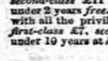
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. S. TILLY, to Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, punctually at 4 P.M., on the 9th instant.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, has lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock-yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Kalbegarakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 28th February 1863.

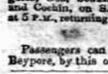
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLIS, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES GEORGE SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
Bhaw Sandley 1863. BHIVRAJ, BURJARJ & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Salamanca*, Captain Livesay, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense, Captain Livesay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 26th January 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *City of Delhi*, Captain MUIR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise they will be landed by Captain MUIR at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co., Agent's for Captain MUIR.
Bombay, 30th January 1863.

LOST on the evening of THURSDAY, between the *Cathedral and Malabar Hill*, the KEY OF A MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFE. Whoever may have found it by returning it to the Manager of this Journal, will be rewarded.
Bombay, 30th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have THIS DAY commenced business as COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., in connection with Messrs. COWASJEE, GOLDIC & Co., of London.

MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE MEHTA.
NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE BILLIA.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF EMMA GRATTAN.

TUESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY 1863,
AND
THURSDAY, the 5th FEBRUARY 1863,

On each of the above evenings will be produced, in a manner hitherto unattempted in Bombay, the startling and Effective Drama in three Acts, entitled

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

To be followed by an entirely new and laughable farce entitled

LOCKED IN WITH A LADY.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be had at the Theatre between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*. Tickets available only for the night for which they are issued.

Doors Open at Half-past 7; Performance to Commence at 8 Precisely.

No smoking allowed.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay a THIRD CALL of Rs. 1,000 per Share on THIRD ISSUE, in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where usual receipts will be granted for the same.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of Three Blocks of Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, on the Bombay Green, consisting of the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Grey and Company.

Drawings, Specification, and conditions of contract, &c., will be on view on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company's present premises.

Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

Parties interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

JAMES G. T. SCOTT.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

The Government will be at liberty to reject any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BARNES, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by Edward Lillingston, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
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JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
EDMUND ARMYTAGE, Bolton, do.
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THOMAS EARNOTT, Oldham, do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do.
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J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.
JOHN MAYALL, Mossley, do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham, do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury, do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSELEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MARRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WANKLYN, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

Ameena Bebee and Khudiza Bebee.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*
and
Futteh Bebee Widow and Executrix, &c.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Ameena Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these Causes, and dated the fifth day of June last. Notice is hereby given, that any Creditors or Persons (except Subhagchund Megraz, Jumnabeee daughter of Jena Bhoga, Nurrotum Nuttoo, and Jootajee Soomjee), having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoossain Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameen bin Mahomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 28th day of February next, in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 19th day of January, 1863.

(Signed) L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named Cause

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TARACHAND & Co.'s.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages,
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs.* 6, *Cash; Rs.* 7, *Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for SIX ANNAS, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty old fashioned stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornamental is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is neatly in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself at all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations during the past year.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then comes the Acts of the Legislative Council of India up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*. The Staff, Indoor Pay, Tonnage Table, &c., of the Railway Companies. Tables of Pay and Allowances and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, these can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following Selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

	Rs.	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	3	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on Large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy.
Bombay Gazette Office.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas; for one dozen copies, Rs. 4-4.

28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

JOHNSON'S, PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joojooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephants, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Gadinel and Ashpoon.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
British Hotel, Lease, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Books, etc., for Sale.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET.
(PREMISES JUST VACATED BY TREACHER & Co.)

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 3	Rs. 0 8
Bell's Life, Dec. 21 and 28	1 4
Illust. News of the World, Dec. 29 and 27	1 4
Illust. London News, (Coloured Supplement), Dec. 20 and 27	1 12
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 29 and 27 and Jan. 3	2 0
Overland Mail, Jan. 3	0 8
United Service Gazette, Dec. 20 and 27	1 4
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 21 and 28	1 4
Evening Mail, Jan. 3	0 8
Glasgow Saturday Post, Dec. 20 and 27	0 12
Reynold's Newspaper, Dec. 21 and 28	0 12
Royle's London News and Price Current, Dec. 15	0 8

GAMES AND SPORTS.

The undersigned have just received a large assortment of GAMES and SPORTS, amongst which are the following:—The Race Game; Bombardment; Cannonade; Lawn Billiards; Dominoes; Tivoli Game; Quoits, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½lbs. per pair; Foot Balls; Chess, Backgammon, and Draft Boards, with men complete; Cricket Bats and Balls; Golf Clubs and Balls; Billiard Balls, &c.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	R.	A.
Once a Week, vol. 7, July to December 1862	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, ditto	5	12
London Society, vol. 2, ditto (including Christmas No.)	7	4
——Ditto Christmas number	0	12
Temple Bar, vol. 6, July to December 1862	4	4
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5	3	12
Family Friend, July to December 1862	2	12
Sixpenny Magazine, vol. 3	2	12
Fun, vol. 2, Jan. to June 1862	3	8
Cassell's Paper, vol. 10, July to Dec.	3	8
Good Words, 1862	5	12
Leisure Hour, 1862	4	8
Sunday at Home, 1862	4	8
Chambers's Journal, vol. 18 July to December 1862	3	8
The Prince Consort's Speeches and Addresses; with an introduction and a note by Her Majesty	8	0
The Tropical World: a description of Animal & Vegetable Life; numerous illustrations. By Dr. G. Hartwig,	15	12
A Strange Story. By Sir E. B. Lytton	5	12
Timbs's Year Book of Facts, 1862	4	8
St. Winifred's; or the World of School	4	12
Roland Cashel 2 vols. By C. Lever	3	0
Orley Farm. By Wilkie Collins	3	12
Lost Among the Affghans. Adventures of John Campbell amongst the wild tribes of Central Asia. With Portrait	5	12
Myself and my Relations: a Novel of Home life. With steel engraving after Millais	3	12
My Diary North and South, 2 vols. By W. H. Russell, Special Correspondent of the *Times*	15	12
Vicissitudes of Families, 3rd Series. By Sir B. Burke, LL.D	9	8
The Weather Book; a manual of practical meteorology. By Rear Admiral Fitzroy	11	4
True Yoke-Fellows in the Mission Field: the life and labours of the Revd. John Anderson and the Revd. Robert Johnstone, &c. &c. By Revd. J. Braidwood, M. A.	5	12
Gold Leaves from the Works of the Poets and Painters. Edited by Robert Bell. (A beautiful present book)	18	12
Sketches of the rise, progress, and decline of Secession; with a narrative of personal adventures among the Rebels. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of the Knoxville Whig	6	0
Life in Heaven, &c. By author of "Heaven our home" &c.	2	4
The Village Godiard. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	2	12
Man on the Ocean: a book for boys. By R. M. Ballantyne	3	12
House Dogs and Sporting Dogs: their varieties, points, &c. By J. Meyrick	2	12
Davy's School Days; or, Deeds speak louder than Words. By D. D.	1	12
The Rose Garden of Italy. By A. L. O. E.	2	12
A morning beside the Lake of Galilee. By J. Hamilton, D. D.	1	4
The Thoughts of God. By author of "Morning and Evening"	1	4
Amberhill; or guilty peace. By Barrowcliffe	0	12
A Lost Love. By A. Owen	0	12
Wheat and Tares: a tale	0	12
Young Singleton. By Talbot Gwynne	0	12
Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms. By Bishop	0	12
Catechism of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass	1	8
Photographic News Almanac 1863	0	12
Photographic Difficulties. By T. C. Pointing	1	14
Carpenter's Handbook of Short-hand	1	12
Soyer's Shilling Cookery	0	12
The Collodion Process, wet and dry. By Sutton	2	4
The Horse. By W. Youatt, V.S.	0	12
Elementary Exercises prepared for the use of the Gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy. By Brevet Major C. H. Owen, R. A., and Captain J. L. Dames, R. A.	12	0
Regulations for the instruction, formations, and movements of Cavalry. Revised and Corrected, 6th November 1862	2	4
Chapman's Popular Instruction Book for the Cornet-a-Piston	1	2
Illustrated London Spelling Book *Coloured*	1	8
Graglia's New Pocket Dictionary of the Italian and English Languages	3	8
Weale's The Engineer's, Architect's and Contractor's Pocket Book, for 1863	4	8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1863	4	8
Punch's Pocket Book 1863	2	8
Punch's Almanac, 1863	0	4
Vol. 12 De Quincey's Works.—Carlisle on Pope. Miscellaneous Essays	3	4
Hamilton's Works. Anecdotage. &c. &c.	2	0
Child's Guide to Knowledge	3	0
Rachel Noble's Experience. By Bruce Edwards	2	12
How to Speak Hindustani. By E. H. Rogers	1	2
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	3	12
The Songs of Scotland, Prior to Burns; with the tunes. Edited by Robert Chambers	4	8
SCOTT'S NOVELS.—Waverley. Guy Mannering. The Antiquary. Rob Roy. Old Mortality. A legend of Montrose. The heart of Midlothian. The Bride of Lammermoor. Ivanhoe. The Monastry. The Abbot. Kenilworth. The Pirate.—Each	0	12
Pepy's Diary, 4 vols	15	0
Covers for last Volumes of Once a Week, Cornhill Magazine, London Society, Good Words, Temple Bar, Sixpenny Magazine, Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Family Friend, Family Treasury, Lady's Treasury. (Our binding establishment is very efficient.)		

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ORISSA."

African Hunting from Natal to the Zambesi, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, &c. &c. From 1853 to 1860. By W. C. Baldwin, Esq., F.R.G.S. With illustrations by Jas. Wolf and J. B. Zwecker	15 12
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron. (Murray's complete edition)	4 8
Lives and sublime Revelations, and works. By author of "Doing Good," &c.	2 12
A Tale of Two Cities. By Dickens. Illustrated by Phiz	5 12
Browne and Davenport. 2 vols. By C. Lever. Illustrated by Phiz	6 0
The O'Donoghue. By C. Lever	1 8
Fifty Celebrated Men (their lives and works, &c. Illustrated	2 12
Household Tales and Popular Stories, &c. Illustrated	2 12
Two Friends. By author of "The Patience of Hope"	2 12
The Channings. By Mrs. Henry Wood, Complete	4 8
Notes in Mexico in 1861 and 1862; politically and socially considered. By C. Lempriere, D.C.L.	9 0
Aids to Prayer	1 4
The Virginians; a tale of the last century. By Thackeray	5 4
Memorable Battles in English History,—where and why fought, and their results, &c. &c. By Wm. Adams	5 12
Ministering Men; or, Heroes of Missionary Enterprize, &c. By Revd. J. Gardner, A.M., M.D.	2 12
Joyful Sunday Stories; or tales explanatory of the Lord's Prayer. By F. U. Cousens	2 0
Kingston's Annual for Boys, 1863	2 12
The Sunday Evening Book	1 4
Ruth and her Friends	3 12
The Heroes; or Greek Fairy Tales for my Children	2 12
Agnes Hopetoun's Schools and Holidays	2 12
Through Algeria. By author of "Life in Tuscany"	8 0
First Steps in Life, &c. By Mrs. Geldart	3 12
The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World. By G. Rawlinson, M.A. Vol. I.	11 4
Early English Poems, Chaucer to Pope, chiefly unabridged. Haddenonly bound, and profusely illustrated	15 12
Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, &c. &c. "By Commander R. C. Mayne, R.N. With Map and illustrations	12 0
Flinderslamd and Sturtland; or the inside and outside of Australia. 2 vols. By W. R. H. Jessop, M.A.	15 12
Speaking to the Heart; or, Sermons for the

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 3rd February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	1 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	19 "
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	10 per ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	82 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS Co.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	350 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 dist.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 dist.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
BUILDING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Bombay Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96	
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43		94½
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-14
Bank of England Notes	"	19-3
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Cowries	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£3 2s.	6d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (31st January 1863.)

	Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:	
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 395 to 400
Old Goza	" 405 to 410
Old Dholleras, and Bhawnuggur	" 405 to 420
New Comravutee	" 415 to 417
Old Compta	" 418 to 420
Old Dharwar Sangineed	" 328 to 330
New Bassas, and Nuggur	" 412 to 415
Old Veravul	" 365 to 370
New Khandeish	" 408 to 410
Old Pernbee	" 370 to 375
New Accolas	" 425 to 426
Old Mangalore	" 375 to 389
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-6 to 6-6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 38 to 40
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THE Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places: as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0½d. "
On Demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54 " "
On Demand	"	2-51 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittance should be made payable.

C. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
" Do. " 6 " " "
" Do. " 12 " " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted hous in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ca Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
HENRY J. SHARR, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albsay."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 59,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Rome to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra &U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 2	Belgravia	Penticost	Liverpool.
	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat.
	Japan	Henderson	...Kurrachee, &c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone,* to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Forde and 150 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Bombay Merchant,* W. Ellerington, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Trenton,* for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Bombay Castle,* 1 case Vermillion, 48 boxes Preserves, 3 packages Papers, 2 boxes White Copper, 23 boxes Treasure, 8 tubs Dry Fruits, 200 packages Old Brass, 1733 boxes Tea, 2395 bags Sugar, 74 bundles Old Copper, 3 packages Camphor, 162 bags Lac, 33 pieces E. Teeth, 2 boxes Gold, 428 cases Silk, 2 boxes Silverware, 50 boxes Brass Leaves, 10 boxes Piece Goods, 100 bags Supaes, 63 cases Nutmegs, 57 cases Mace, 699 slabs Tin, 218 bags Bottlenuts, 434 cases Olibanum, 7 cases Merchandise, 14 packages Sundries.

From Suez and Aden.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette,* 25 Boilers Tubes, 1532 boxes Treasures, 1 Bale Silk, 1 box Saffron, 73 packages Stores, 312 packages Merchandise.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Faiz Allum,* 24 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 1,192 packages Gunnies, 240 bundles Twine, 2,404 bags Rice, 5,705 bags Sugar, 3 bundles Copperware.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1863.

For London

Daniel Rankin.—1 case Tea, 56 lbs., M. Mull.
Cospatrick.—338 pieces E. Teeth, 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., Naronjee Damodhur.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Dewjee Bhanjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 76 bales Wool, 228 cwt., Khutow Ludha.

Harmonides.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Protector.—14 bales Cotton, 49 cwt., 36 bales Wool, 117 cwt., Vesunjee Jeevraj; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Vasunjee Muncy: 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhicajee Muncherjee and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall: 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt. Bhugoobhoy Gungaram; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Naronjee Mowjee.

Patinurus.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsay and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 81½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Malakoff.—51 bales Cotton, 178¾ cwt., Ruderjee Narronjee: 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt.: 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Hurrax Curumsy.

Unas.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Nurput

Cimber.—105 bales Cotton, 363 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 44 bales Cotton, 154 cwt., Maljee Sewjee; 450 bundles Gall, 225 cwt., 50 bundles Rods, 25 cwt., Narondass Pragjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Megjee Courjee: 51 bundles Wool, 153 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Delhi.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Muguubhoy Huttaysing; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmechund Nurzy: 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Hamundass Buchumull.

Fort William.—110 bales Cotton, 386 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 438 bundles Linseed 219 cwt.; 62 bundles Gingellyseed, 31 cwt., Peswerr Mooljee; 600 bags Myrabolans, 300 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govind Girdhur.

Queen of England.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Rosalie.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Natolia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Shapoorjee Nowrojee.

Tasmania.—1,000 bundles Gingillyseed, 500 cwt., Ludhabhoy Nuthoo.

Hyacinth.—100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Jairam Hemraz.

Trenton.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,375 cwt., Jeatha Varrii.

Bosphorus.—750 bags Linseed, 1,125 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Margaret Kerr.—600 bundles Sursseeed, 250 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull; 100 bales Cotton, 360 cwt., Khatsey Sewjee and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Shakespear.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Thackurey Dewjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,375 cwt., B. H. Cama; 71 bales Cotton, 248¼ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Morning Star.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Manockchund Govindjee; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee.

For Havre.

Eloisa.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Maljee Sewjee; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

For St. Helena.

Sailor Prince.—300 bags Nuxvomica, 125 cwt., Stearns Mobart and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.	
903	Camperdown Stodder.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Nov. 29
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
574	Defiance, Galloway.	
531	Dovercourt, Heighe.	
839	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
537	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwall & Co.	Oct. 7
809	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1363	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 28
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
	The Magnolia.	
1187	Maldon, Scals.	
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Merrydales, Mathers—Blackwall & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
950	Otago, Masterton.	
1069	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Nov. 27
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Oct. 30
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Stewart & Co.	Dec. 2
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Mangles.	
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
745	Admiral, Clark.	
824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1011	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	Nov. 29
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
967	Belochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
557	Black Eagle, Mearns.	Nov. 25
1246	British India.	Dec. 29
1403	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1822	Bulwark, Rainsnantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1244	Camperdown, Honston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
514	Chasseral, Sharp.	Oct. 25
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 8
869	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1119	Contest, Jennings.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Cresceus, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 26
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Daltieth, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	Dec. 17
1803	Duncairn, Finlay.	Nov. 5
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	
	Elizu Benecke, (put back dismasted.)	Dec. 7
1000	Empress of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Oct. 28
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 27
617	Euphrates, Gwyther.	Sept. 2
1268	Fermina, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Dec. 22
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor.	Dec. 24
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 21
1121	General Simpson, Graham.	Nov. 11
655	Gertrude Fraser.	
	Gladistor—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Oct. 8
1124	Hardwick, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell Co.	Nov. 11
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Stewart & Co.	Dec. 27
1596	John Lyan, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Oct. 26
1695	Lillias.	Dec. 4
1818	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
966	Margaret, Faulkner.	Dec. 29
	Matheran, Menzard, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 5
	Mary Bannatyne, Gilmour—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
	Mary Scott, Hall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 29
	Mary Wilson, Wilson.	Dec. 2
	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2
	Newport, Hayes.	Dec. 26
	Nisarce.	Dec. 29
	Phuttle Barry.	
	Solomon Shaw.	
	FROM CHINA.	
	Catch Merchant, Ashley.	Nov. 19
	Corfarshire, Richmond.	Dec. 21
	Futtay Allum Mitchell.	Nov. 19
	Futtay Moore, Stuart.	
	Julie.	
	Punjaub.	Dec. 21
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
	Giscours, Pain.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
	Bomarsund, Nasymith and Macdonald.	
	Whampoa—Tudor Ice Company.	
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
	Lone Star—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
	FROM LEITH VIA KURRACHEE.	
	Frenchman, Galloway.—Robinson & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

FROM LONDON.

433	Balasquith, Robertson.	Nov. 12

Traffic Manager, they have one who will show the natives all possible consideration and kindness, and who will soon fill the aching void which the departure of Mr. Cooper has left in their hearts!

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—We have heard with the deepest regret that Mr. Cooper has resigned the position of Traffic Manager to the G. I. Peninsula Railway Company, and the fear that this is a step which may seriously interfere with the good feeling which has hitherto existed between the native merchants and the Railway Company, will, we trust, be sufficient excuse for our addressing you.

Mr. Cooper has by his fair and impartial treatment and his invariable courtesy won the confidence and esteem of all, and we cannot but regret his severance from the Company, at a time when his thorough knowledge of our customs, usages, and wants are so much required.

Having learned that Mr. Cooper will still remain in Bombay, we would beg to suggest that the valuable experience he has acquired should not be entirely lost to the company, and that his assistance and advice should be in some manner retained.

We trust that this suggestion may not be considered intrusive, but will be received by the Directors with the same feelings with which we make it, in the interests of the public and the Company itself; and we are confident that an appointment which would secure to the Company his advice would not only be a guarantee to us, that we shall meet the same consideration at the hands of the Company's officials as formerly, but would be beneficial to the Railway, and a guide to the officer appointed to succeed him.—We have the honor to be gentlemen, your obedient servants,

VEERJEE NESSEY & Co.
TRECUMJEE VELJEE & Co.
HERJEE BHEMSEY & Co.
GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE & Co.
SEWJEE NOWJEE & Co.
NESSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.
and about 150 others.

Bombay, January 1863.

THE Post Office authorities notify that a Mail for Aden and Suez to be conveyed (under favour of Captain M. Laporterie, Commandant,) by His Imperial Majesty's steam ship *Le Japon*, will be made up and closed at three o'clock in the afternoon, to-morrow, the 4th instant. It is feared the Calcutta steamer of the 24th January will have passed Aden ere the *Japon* can reach the latter (about the 11th instant;) but any letters posted and superscribed to go to Aden or Suez by her will be so sent.

Postage on letters to Aden will be simply Indian Inland rates; for all beyond that place, the usual steam rates will be charged.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a "Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals," have reported that, having compared the provisions of the Bill with those of a Bill for accomplishing the same objects which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor General of India, they find that all the essential parts of the Bombay draft have been embodied in the proposed general enactment. They therefore recommend the withdrawal of the present Bill, adding only an expression of their hope that the general enactment may be passed with the least possible delay.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *30th Jan.*, 3-15 P.M.

Steamer *Australian* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, *31st Jan.*, 1-30 P.M.

Steamer *China*, sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, *31st Jan.*, 9-25 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, *1st Feb.*, 4 P.M.

H. M.'s Steamer *Australian*, with ship *Tubul Cain* in tow, sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, *2nd Feb.* 10 A.M.

Steamer *Emeu*, anchored from Bombay.

LOCAL.

BOMBAY RACES.—To-day is the first day of the Bombay Races. The races will commence at three in the afternoon at the Byculla race course.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Miss Emma Grattan makes her first appearance of the season this evening at the Grant Road Theatre when will be produced the effective drama in three Acts, entitled, "Lucretia Borgia," and the laughable farce "Locked in with a Lady."

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Third Lecture of the Session in connection with the Mechanics' Institution will be delivered by Dr. Giraud, to-morrow at 5 P.M., in the Town Hall. Subject.—The artificial production of Ice.

The attendance of the public is requested.

A ROW took place in the forenoon of yesterday, at the Fort Police office, between the parties concerned in the case of forgery, perjury, and conspiracy, which has been undergoing examination before the Senior Magistrate for some time. The partisans on each side, who had assembled to witness the proceedings, had some angry words with each other as to the issue of the case, and from words they came to blows. The police interfered immediately and put down the struggle; the aggressors were apprehended and when placed before the second Magistrate were fined rupees twenty each.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 107¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 18th Jan., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,696.		
Amount	Rs.	10,417 11 0
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	6,870 11 7
Total...	Rs.	17,288 6 7
Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ Miles.		
COACHING.		
Number of Passengers, 15,606.		
Amount	Rs.	6,902 11 7
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	2,532 8 5
Total...		9,435 4 0

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1st February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fine and cool S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; N.E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.
SURAT.—Cold and fair.

At 9 hours of the 2nd February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Cool S.E.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool; wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; moderate N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine; N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 80.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 31st January 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	64,89,485
Other Deposits	,,	1,15,28,492
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	5,74,296
Rest	,,	3,25,086
Rupees...		2,41,42,349

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	38,64,896
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	6,86,289
Bills discounted	,,	64,28,690
Dead Stock	,,	3,42,773
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	19,95,227
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 4,77,944		
Securities ,, 20,11,541		
	,,	24,89,485
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	70,80,224
Rupees..		2,41,42,349

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	1,812,387
An increase in other Deposits of	1,657,079
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	25,726
An increase in the Rest of	2,695
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	270,680
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	55,268
An increase in Bills Discounted of	96,500
A decrease in Dead Stock of	6,480
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	50,675
A decrease in the Amount of Cash and Securities of	1,812,387
An increase in cash and currency Notes of	1,813,060

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual general meeting of the United Bombay Presbyterian Male and Female Orphanage was held yesterday evening in the Free Church, Esplanade. Mr. George Hamilton occupied the Chair. The attendance was rather thin, there being but few ladies and gentlemen present; among the latter were observed, Rev. Dr Murray Mitchell, Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Rev. Messrs. Colvin, Middleton, and Bowen; Colonel Ballard, the Hon'ble M. H. Scott; Messrs. J. Connon, N. Spencer, F. A. Spencer, R. McIlwraith, R. Drynan, R. Hannay, A. Johnstone, and R. Duthie.

The Secretary, Mr. F. A. Spencer, read the annual report of the Institution, after which the following resolutions were proposed and duly carried.

Proposed by Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell, and seconded by Mr. Drynan,—"That the Report just read be adopted and printed as the Report of the Bombay Presbyterian Male and Female Orphanage for the past year."

Proposed by Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, and seconded by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott,—"That an Institution in which the Orphans and children of Presbyterians are maintained and receive a Christian Education eminently deserves the support of all Scotchmen and of Presbyterians of all denominations, and that the Scottish Orphanage has at present special claims on the liberality of the public."

Proposed by Mr. R. McIlwraith, and seconded by Mr. J. Connon, that the following Committee be appointed:—

Chairman.—Gavin Steel, Esq.

Members.—R. Angus, Esq.; J. Best, Esq.; A. Brown, Esq.; Dr. Campbell; J. Connon, Esq.; Revd. R. F. Colvin; J. R. Drynan, Esq.; Andrew Grant, Esq.; G. Hamilton, Esq.; R. Hannay, Esq.; A. Johnstone, Esq.; Rev. W. Middleton; Rev. Dr. Mitchell; the Hon'ble M. H. Scott; F. A. Spencer, Esq.; N. Spencer, Esq.; R. Wallace, Esq.; M. Young, Esq.; Colonel Ballard; and Chas. Macdonald, Esq.

Ladies' Committee.

Mrs. Ballard; Mrs. Calvin; Mrs. Drynan; Lady Grant; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Middleton; Mrs. James Scott; Mrs. M. H. Scott; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Spencer; Mrs. Stearns; Mrs. Stevens; Mrs. Steel; Mrs. Wilson; and Mrs. Tweedie.

Proposed by Rev. Mr. Middleton, and seconded by Mr. Hannay, that the present somewhat cumbrous designation of the Institution be changed to the "Bombay Scottish Orphanage," the name by which it was formerly known.

Proposed by Rev. Mr. Bowen, and seconded by Mr. McIlwraith, that the thanks be given to the Chairman and the Members of the retiring Committee.

The meeting then closed with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Mitchell.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE Second Lecture of the Session was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, on Friday the 23rd January 1863, in the Town Hall at 8 P.M.

Among the Company we observed His Excellency the Governor and Staff, G. U. Yule, Esq., Resident at the Court of H. H. the Nizam; the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and sons; Messrs. T. Kinny; J. Blenchley, M.A.; Colonels Barr and Woosnam; Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Drs. Giraud and Birdwood; Messrs. A. Wallace, L. H. Bayley, N. Spencer, J. Burgess, J. Scorgie; T. H. Bentley and sons, and Wickham, Captain Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooke, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Nesbit and Miss Laird, Rev. D. and Mrs. Williamson, Rev. Mr. Naw, Mr. and Mrs. Colebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Horn, A. G. Lyon, M. Young, Dr. Gomes, Kursundass Mahodas, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Mungouldass Nathoobhoy, Bhugwandass Pursotumdass, Kursundass Muljee, Venayeckrao Juggonath, Ramchunder Balcrustnajee, Narayen Dinanath, Pandurung Dinanathjee, Gopinath Sadasew, and Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung.

We give below an outline of Rev. Dr. Wilson's very able instructive Lecture on the Bhuddist Revolution in India.

DR. WILSON, after making some general remarks on the obscurities of Indian history, said in the commencement of his lecture, that the only glimpses into its past which itself furnishes are obtained by occasional rents in the vale of its mystery by the violent hand of sectarianism, as in the case of Buddhism and other attempts to change its general creed; and that it was to the rent thus made by Buddhism (and it is a large one) to which he proposed to direct the attention of his audience on his re-appearing in the Town Hall of Bombay. The importance of the subject he illustrated by referring not only to the effects of Buddhism in India, but to its conveyance from India to Ceylon, Burmah, Siam, Java, Kashmir, Thibet, Tartary, Mongolia, Siberia, China, Corea, Japan, and Cochin China, in which countries it claims about 450 millions of the human race as its adherents. After noticing the various works illustrative of Buddhism which have been acquired and partly published during the the last forty years, and mentioning the names of the parties who have contributed to their elucidation, he expressed regret that none of them are by the founder of Buddhism himself. They are, however, works of his early disciples and their descendants, forming the *Tripithaka*, or threefold collection,—of *Sútra*, or doctrinal precepts; *Vinaya*, or discipline; and of *Abhidharma*, or philosophical inquiry. He then sketched the life of the founder of Buddhism, as gathered from some of these writings, independently of the numerous myths and legends which they contain. In connexion with this part of his subject, he observed that the word *Buddha*, is not a proper name but an appellative, signifying a Knowing-one (in the sense of omniscience), and that the other designations of Buddha are of the same character, with variations of meaning. Buddha he held to have been a Kshatriya, one of the ruling class in India,—solving the main difficulty of General Vans Kennedy in this matter by intimating the interesting fact that various passages have lately been found in the ancient writings of the Hindus according to which it appears that speculation about the human soul and its destiny originated rather with the free and powerful Kshatriyas than with the caste-bound Brahmans absorbed in their complicated and continuous rites and ceremonies. The principal opinions as to the era of Buddha, he indicated, as those of Lassen who gives as the date of his death the year 543; of Max Müller who gives the year 477; and of Westergaard, who gives the year 368-370, before Christ. The great political patron of Buddhism, he went on to say, was the emperor Ashoka, the grandson of Chandragupta the Sandracottus of the Greeks, in connexion with whom a real date had been found, leading to the inference that Ashoka came to the throne before the middle of the third century before Christ. The great Buddhist missions to all the provinces of India, and to Ceylon, Kashmir, and some other places originated about this time, and were remarkably successful, as shown by various notices taken from Buddhist works, in which the converts and priests of Buddhism in many places were reckoned by thousands and myriads. The most important problem connected with Buddhism is that which asks for the explanation of the fact of its rapid and extensive propagation in India. The solution, Dr. Wilson showed, is to be found not in the metaphysical teachings of Buddhism, but in its social, ethical, and economical doctrines and arrangements. The teachings embodied in the Sútras are fantastic, and they deny that any proof has been found of the existence of a Creator and Governor of the universe, and could never have been satisfactory to their propounders, or made a basis by them of popular instruction. Misgivings respecting them, indeed, appear in the later Buddhist writings. The *summum bonum* of the Buddhists, too, *Nirvána*, the extinction of being, or rather of conscious being at death, never could be an object of popular desire. The strength of their Buddhist reform rested in its supersession of caste, which it ultimately assailed in a very effective manner, though at first Buddha approached the various questions which may be raised respecting it with great caution. The Buddhist organization, which was the first by which Brahmanism was assailed, was founded on the recognition of social and moral worth, and personal devotedness, as the only ground of religious privilege and status; and the Buddhist writers (as exemplied by quotations from their works) assailed caste in a very acute manner and in a racy and pungent style, founding their arguments both on nature and tradition. Some choice specimens of their reasonings are contained in the *Vajra Shuchi*, or Adamantine Needle, of a writer named Ashva Ghosha, of the influence of which in the Indian community for many centuries, some decided proofs (some of which were found only a few weeks ago) were adduced. The moral teachings and quasi-moral teachings of Buddha and his successors, had a powerful effect on the people of India in general. Some of them fell in with the growing tenderness to all forms of life, founded on the doctrine generally received before Buddha, but not found in the Vedas, of the metempsychosis. Most of them, viewed in a simply preceptive point of view, were much superior to anything known in India before their promulgation; and put forth in the vernacular languages in a style peculiarly suited to the Indian mind, they aroused attention and commanded assent throughout the country. What they wanted was that sanction and authority which are to be found only in the recognition of a Creator, Observer, and Judge demanding obedience from his responsible creatures, and intelligent subjects. The efforts of the Buddhist missionaries,—making known these precepts, reciting the wondrous acts of Buddha according to the legends early invented, and proclaiming the doctrine of religious liberty,—were marvellously successful in every province of the land. Increase and permanency were given to these efforts by the numerous structural and excavated temples and monasteries which then for the first time appeared in India, and by the ornamenting of which the resources of the Greco-Bactrian art were undoubtedly applied. These temples and monasteries are found to this day in the most sublime, picturesque, and romantic situations, but generally contiguous to the mountain passes over which the stream of Indian life must have been continually flowing. So firmly was Buddhism established in India for at least eight or nine centuries, and so catholic was it in its spirit, that it attracted the attention of the neighbouring countries. Notices of its propagation in foreign lands were next given by the lecturer. By this extended propagation, it was shown, it promoted a unity of doctrine and faith, and a communion in literature and other social blessings in many nations of the East. This it did, as had been observed by Lassen, "not by means of the sword like Islam, but by apostles of kindness and a higher civilization." The comparison of the Buddhist literature of the different countries to which it has found access is most important, both in a philological and historical point of view. Declining to enter at present into the inner history of Buddhism, Dr. Wilson noticed its decline and fall in India, principally by persecution, as mentioned in the Hindu literature, and as testified by monumental pillars in several parts of the country, found both by Colonel Sykes and himself. In conclusion he made a few practical inferences from the whole subject which had passed under review. The Buddhist revolution in India was so vast and important that it cannot have occurred without some great end in the purpose and direction of providence. Its bold and unhallowed speculation, dispensing with a Godhead, exhibiting the annihilation of being, or of conscious being, as the highest end of man, was doubtless permitted on the principle of allowing demonstration to be made in India, as elsewhere, of the fact that the world by what it esteems its wisdom does not necessarily know either God or its own good. The sympathy which it met with in loosening or destroying, to a great extent, the bonds of caste shows that, however great the infatuation of multitudes may be in their submission to

"That monster custom who all sense doth eat
Of habits devil,"

there is a latent but strong dislike of the system in the mind of the people of India, which encourages us to believe that its reign will not be everlasting, but that, in circumstances which we can all forsee and understand, it will be voluntarily terminated by the people of India themselves, the only instrumentality, under enlightenment persuasion and encouragement on our part, which we can soberly contemplate. Sound moral teaching, we see, finds a response in the intelligence and conscience of man, but this moral teaching is obviously defective when it does not recognise a Divine Lawgiver, Observer and Judge; and when, by convicting of the sin committed, it does not encourage a search for a scheme for the reconciliation of God and man, and the dispensation of pardon, the attainment of purity, and the real rational and spiritual, and wakeful and obedient enjoyment of God throughout eternity. In addition to all our educational and instructional activities in schools, churches, and colleges, the mass of the population of India, in order to be aroused, requires to be addressed in its own languages through the length and breadth of the land, if the regeneration of India is really desired. The visibility given to the British power and philanthropy by edifices, roads, railways, bridges, machinery, waterworks, and all the appliances of material civilization is calculated to have a powerful effect on the Indian mind, like the Buddhist structures and excavations. India, it may be seen is not unchangeable in its religious, any more than in its social systems; but to make changes perfect and perpetual they must have their foundation in truth, be proposed in a disinterested and impartial spirit, and be associated with the best interests of all classes of the people without exception. India has in all ages been remarkable for its head: what may not be expected from it when its heart is rectified before God and man? India has of old had a marvellous influence upon the adjoining and remote countries: such an influence in a more hallowed and blessed form it may yet be destined to exercise over many a land of the globe.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

24. Runsordass Bhogeellall *vs.* Kessrising Mohunlall.
34. Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* A. Dewchar.
40. Chuganbhoy Munsookbhoy *vs.* Jayseeram Kessoram.
42. John Graham & Co. *vs.* Hurbum Nursee and others.
44. Palonjee Framjee *vs.* Mirza Ali Jan.
46. The Hon'ble Pemabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Aba Shab Shabutally.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

25. J. P. Cornforth and another *vs.* Intile Noor Mahomed.
31. William Horsfall *vs.* J. Tanner.
3. Lulloobhoy Kevuldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway.
7. Muncherjee Pestonjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxumonjee.

S. COMPTON,
2nd February 1863. Prothonotary.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 2nd February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In Re Essoo Madoo.

Mr. Bayley, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an order to allow the insolvent to amend the schedule by striking out the name of Dajeeba Nagojee who had been improperly inserted as a creditor for Rs. 2000. The debt had been falsely inserted by Narayen Soonoo, the man who prepared the schedule, without the knowledge of the insolvent.

Mr. Barton opposed the application, alleging that his client Dajeeba had no notice of it.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed the schedule was said to have been interpreted to the insolvent before he signed it. He could not allow the insolvent to strike out a name which he had inserted in a deliberate way, and when the creditor had no notice of the motion.

Mr. Bayley remarked it was a mistake in the schedule, and it was never too late to mend it.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said it was a peculiar kind of amendment applied for. He would let the name appear in the schedule until the insolvent came up on second hearing, when the application may be renewed after giving due notice to the creditor.

In Re Peerbhoy Rowjee.

Mr. Bayley, on behalf of five or six of the creditors, applied for an order that the trustees who had possession of the insolvent's books relating to the insolvency, be directed to allow an inspection of the books to these creditors who had refused to sign the trust deed.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said he would issue an order for allowing the inspection of the books to these creditors; and granted a rule nisi order to the insolvent.

In Re Joseph Antone Pereira.

The Hon'ble Commissioner on examining the schedule, remarked that the insolvent who was a clerk in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's service, and who was in receipt of a small salary, appeared to have incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and odd within a very short time; and he called for an explanation.

Insolvent replied that the debt was incurred by his having been for some time without employment owing to sickness.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered a stoppage of Rs. 10 monthly from the insolvent's salary, and granted the discharge.

In Re Thomas Lenahan.

Mr. Barton, in support of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A similar application was made on the last Court day, but was refused.

The Hon'ble Commissioner enquired if there was notice given of the motion. On the last occasion the application was refused because no notice of it had been given to the creditors.

Mr. Barton said there was no notice given, and he did not think it necessary that notice should be given to the creditors of such applications.

The Hon'ble Commissioner remarked that there were valid reasons why the creditors should have notice of applications made by insolvents for protection orders; and in this instance there was a greater reason, because the application had been refused on a former occasion for want of notice.

Mr. Barton said the general rule was not to refuse protection orders to insolvents who have an employment, or who are in search of it. The insolvent has a wife and children in Kurrachee who would suffer by his incarceration; for he was now endeavouring to secure an employment.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said the rule was for insolvents to give notice to the creditors of their intention to move for protection orders.

Mr. Barton then applied for a rule nisi order, which was granted.

In Re Chandlall Noor Mahomed and two others.

This case had stood adjourned from the last Court day to enable the opposing creditors to inspect the books of the insolvent.

Mr. Barton, who appeared in support of the petition, explained the cause of the insolvency. The insolvents, it appeared, had contracted with Government to supply meat at Rs. 7 per 100 lbs. but the prices lately having advanced to Rs. 12, they incurred heavy losses in carrying out the contract.

The opposing creditors not having appeared this time the insolvents were sworn to the truth of their schedule and discharged.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 2nd February, 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Ludha Tullianee & Co. vs. *Meajee Ruttonjee & Co.*

This was an action to recover the sum of two hundred and ninety-one rupees, and five annas, being a balance of an amount paid as earnest-money in the purchase of 241 bales of jute, which plaintiff refused to take delivery of alleging the same to be damaged.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Crawford for plaintiffs.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendants.

The plaintiffs, it appeared, had agreed to purchase, and the defendants to sell two hundred and forty-one bales of jute which were to arrive in Bombay by the ship *Atiet Rahimon* from Calcutta. Defendants had contracted to take delivery as soon as goods were landed. Earnest-money at two rupees per bale, or Rs. 482 had been paid. The ship arrived on the 22nd November and the goods were landed on the 29th November. The defendants metah was sent on the 30th of the month to the plaintiffs to take delivery of one hundred bales to one Kumma Ramjee. Delivery was given to Kumma Ramjee and the value Rs. 43-5 each, the contract price, was paid for them.

Defendants then requested plaintiffs to take delivery of the rest of the jute and sent a notice through Messrs. Aslind and Prentis in default. After this the jute was sent to Messrs. Skinner and Co. to be sold. Defendant had commenced a cross action to recove Rs. 497,10 exclusive of the Rs. 282 which he had placed to the account of the plaintiff. A certificate of the good quality of the jute was put in which Messrs. Menesse had given to the defendants. After the sale the plaintiffs had sent notice demanding the return of the earnest-money with interest, referring to a reply dated the 16th December, which it was asserted had never been received. The plaintiffs had not taken delivery of the jute because it was, as they stated, unmerchantable and the defendants had not submitted to their proposition of surveying it.

Namjee Tallianjee the brother of one of the plaintiffs examined by Mr. Barton, said he had paid Rs. 482, as earnest-money. One hundred bales of the jute had been taken delivery of but the remainder had not, owing to its being water damaged. The value of a bale was Rs. 43-5-0 for a candy of twenty-one maunds. They had offered to submit the jute to two surveyors on each side and abide by the decision of a majority. On the 19th December 1862 jute was only Rs. 37-8-0 or Rs. 38. The price had gone down. They would have taken the jute had it been offered of good quality; even now they would not object to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nesserwanjee.—He did not go to see the goods landed but went afterwards to see them weighed, did not know how many bales there were. The jute was not merchantable.

The evidence of other witnesses was taken with reference to the case, but which had no material effect upon it. A clerk of Messrs. Menesse stated that the jute was submitted to public auction and the amount realised, and that the goods were in good condition. One Heerjee Ookurda the party who purchased the jute at Messrs. Menesse and Company, stated the jute was rather affected by weather. He had bought it at Rs. 33-8. The market price was about Rs. 36, and the goods in question were not worth the market price.

Mr. Nesserwanjee addressed the Court for the defence and argued that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case, and that the breach of contract was solely on the plaintiffs side. The defence was not concluded when the court was adjourned (at 5 o'clock) until 3 o'clock to-morrow, Tuesday.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PREVALENCE OF GUINEA WORM IN VILLAGES WHERE WATER IS DRAWN FROM WELLS WITH STEPS.

No. 2994 of 1862.

To Dr. STOWELL,
Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
Ahmedabad Districts, Camp Raeepoor, 8th Dec., 1862.

SIR,—On visiting the village of Khus yesterday, I observed two wells within twenty yards of one another, from the one an ordinary draw-well, many people were taking their drinking water, while at the other, a large well with steps, there was no one. This step-well, far from being disused, has a water-bag, in good order, attached, which serves to water cattle and to irrigate fields.

2. On my asking why drinking water was not drawn from the well with steps, I was informed that the water from this well caused guinea worm, while the water from the other well was quite harmless.

3. I could not learn from the villagers any intelligible reason why this should be so, but they strongly maintained the fact, and I think it right to record the corroboration of Captain Elphinstone's theory in opposition to the view taken by Dr. Grierson in his valuable paper on the subject of guinea worm in well water.

4. I have sent for a bottle of water from each well, and if I can find means of sending the bottles, I will forward them to you that an analysis of the water may be made.

5. I believe that precisely the same difference is found in two wells at Gogo, and Captain Thatcher, the Superintendent of Police, informs me that his men constantly suffer from Guinea worm, when stationed at Jutalpoor, where the only drinking water obtainable is drawn from wells with steps.—I have, &c.

B. H. ELLIS,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 129 OF 1863.

Bombay, 17th January 1863.

From the SECRETARY TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
To the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to acknowledge the receipt of the samples of water advised in your letter No. 3047 of the seventh instant, and to state that the same were forwarded to the Chemical Analyzer to Government, copy of whose report thereon No. 1 of the fourteenth instant, is hereto appended for your information.—I have, &c.

W. C. COLES,
Surgeon, Secretary.

No. 1 of 1863.

Chemical Analyzer's Office,
Bombay, 14th January 1863.

To the SECRETARY TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your Memo. No. 27, dated seventeenth January 1863, and its accompaniments (herewith returned) I have the honor to state, that the waters from the two wells referred to in the Revenue Commissioner's letter, are identical in composition, and that they differ in no material respect from most ordinary well-waters; they contain minute proportions of "chloride of sodium," and "sulphate of soda," but without salts of lime and magnesia.

2. I could scarcely be expected that chemical analysis would throw any light upon the statement that the use of the water of the one well produces guinea worm, whilst that of the other does not do so.

3. The proofs which Dr. H. I. Carter's observations have afforded of the guinea worm entering the human body by the skin, and not by the mouth give great support to the statement that people who use water from the wells with steps are more liable to the guinea worm, than those who use water from wells without steps. Not, however, as Captain Elphinstone supposes because the people lick dirt into the wells with steps, but because they go down into the wells and stand with their legs immersed in the water, and therefore are exposed to the attacks of guinea worm.—I have, &c.

H. GIRAUD, M. D., SURGEON,
Chemical Analyzer to Government.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. C. COLES
Surgeon, Secretary, Principal Inspector General.

POONA.

AT an European District Court Martial assembled at Poona, on the 9th January 1863, a man named James Rilley, Private, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), was brought to trial on the following charges:—

President.—MAJOR GREAVES, 2nd Light Cavalry.
Regiment Number, 3253,
1st Battalion, 6th Foot, 3777.

FIRST CHARGE.—For having in the Cantonment near Poona on or about the 24th day of December 1862, disobeyed the lawful command of Regimental Number 1670 Provost Sergeant Edmund Brown, Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers) his Superior Officer, in having refused to do shot drill when ordered.

SECOND CHARGE.—For conduct highly insubordinate and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having in the Cantonment near Poona, on or about the 26th day of December 1862, made use of the following insubordinate language to Regimental Number 1602, Acting Sergeant Major William Holland when ordered into the Regimental Orderly Room viz: "You may go to ——" or words to that effect.

THIRD CHARGE.—For conduct highly insubordinate, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at or about the time and place mentioned in the Second Charge, made use of the following insubordinate language to Major Charles Thomas Trower, his Commanding Officer, "I will not do any punishment, you can get me Penal Servitude if you like," or words to that effect.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

C. S. TROWER, Major,
Commanding H. M.'s 103rd Regt. of Foot,
(Royal Bombay Fusiliers).

By order,
P. MURRAY, Actg. Adjt.

Camp Poona, 26th December 1862.

Prior to pleading to the charges, the prisoner handed in a written protest denying the authority of the Court Martial, and calling upon the prosecution to produce his attestation or other legal document to prove him to be a soldier. This protest being entered upon the proceedings as disallowed, the prosecution proceeded.

The prisoner, not having attempted to deny the disobedience alleged against him, at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution called upon the Adjutant of the 103rd Regiment to produce all documents in his possession to prove him to be a soldier, and the only legally admissible document that could be produced was the General Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ordering the man to be attached to H. M.'s 103rd Regiment. In reply to questions by the prisoner and the Court, the prosecutor further stated that he had applied to the Adjutant General's Department here for all the documents relative to this man's case, but that he could obtain only some letters, but that he was of opinion the papers upon which the General Order was founded had been sent to Europe and was not aware of any copies of the same being detained in India.

Letters were then produced to show that the man's alleged desertion from the 6th Foot was still under reference to England and the Cape; that the man was originally released from confinement without being convicted of desertion,—and that while at Bombay making inquiries as to certain papers he expected from the Cape of Good Hope, he was again arrested as a deserter from H. M.'s 103rd Regiment.

The prisoner finally handed in his defence, of which the following is a copy, and will speak for itself:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg your most kind attention while I endeavour to place before you such facts as will, I trust, absolve me from the serious charges preferred against me by the prosecutor.

In the first place I most positively deny being a soldier, or in any way amenable to Military discipline. I was apprehended at the Cape of Good Hope in December last as a deserter, and after being kept in confinement for ten weeks was sent on board the ship *Matilda Athlone* and placed in charge of the Captain for passage to Bombay without having *ever been confronted with my accusers, or brought before any Civil or Military Authority, or the witnesses to prove my desertion or alleged surrender being forwarded with me or since.* Upon my arrival in Bombay I was attached to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, and kept in confinement without trial or investigation until sent to Poona in September last and attached to H. M.'s 103rd Regiment.

After repeatedly requesting to be released, the Adjutant of that Regiment requested to know *if I was released if I intended to take on as a soldier*, and also to sign certain papers, to which I replied, that I was not a soldier, and only required to be sent about my business.

On the 28th of November of 1862 I was released from confinement, without any trial or investigation, but told that that I was transferred to H. M.'s 103d Regiment, but as I denied being a soldier and thereby subject to Military control, I refused all duty, and left the Regiment to seek redress for the wrongs I had endured, but was again apprehended and brought to trial before a District Court Martial in December last, Major Martin 4th K.O. President, for the same, and convicted, the only proof offered of my being a soldier being the General Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief transferring to me H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, and against which decision I solicited an appeal to a General Court Martial on the 27th of December 1862.

Having placed before you the leading facts of my case, I beg to submit that prior to convicting me of the charges laid against me it is incumbent on the prosecutor to shew that I am a soldier in accordance with the Articles of War, that I have been duly attested in the usual manner, that I have ever received pay as such, or that I ever surrendered myself as a deserter, and was ever properly recognised as Private Reilly of H. M.'s 6th Foot.

Further I would respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Court that the proper course to have been pursued in my case would have been to have either tried me at the Cape of Good Hope, where my accusers were, or else to have sent me to England where the Regiment from which I am originally stated to have deserted was stationed, and had me duly recognised; failing in which I submit that the prosecutor having had ample time to procure satisfactory evidence of my so-called desertion, has no further claims upon me and that I am entitled to my release.

In conclusion I would submit that if the proposition laid down by the prosecutor be correct, any man is liable to be apprehended as a deserter because he bears resemblance to an absentee from any Corps, be deported without trial or investigation to some foreign station away from all means of proving his previous mode of life, and compelled to serve as a soldier thousands of miles from the Regiment from which he is originally stated to have deserted from, and away from all means of establishing his innocence or otherwise.

Some doubt having been expressed by the Court as to how they could do otherwise than try the prisoner as a soldier, he being sent before them a Military tribunal as such, the prisoner submitted that if the prosecutor failed to establish that he was a soldier he was not guilty of disobedience or insubordination, as the authorities of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment had no controul over him, neither had it been satisfactorily established now or since his arrest that he was the man Reilly arrested at the Cape, and placed in charge of the Captain of the ship.

The prosecutor could offer no re-butting evidence to the prisoner's statement, and having no reply to make the Court was closed.

In face of this extraordinary state of facts, the proceedings of the Court after revision were published, and the prisoner, to the surprise of hundreds, was found to have been convicted and sentenced to 168 days imprisonment in addition to his previous sentence of ninety days.

The prisoner upon hearing his sentence and being ordered to the cells refused to move from the quarter guard, and being a man of a very morose temper and disposition aggravated by lengthened and as he believed unjust imprisonment, made use of language that will, if he is not released from military jurisdiction, subject the remainder of his life (in all probability) to be passed in penal servitude.

The prisoner, we hear, was assisted in his defence by a private in H. M.'s 103rd Regiment.—*Observer, Jan.* 31.

BENGAL.

HIGH COURT.

January 23, 1863.

[ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.]

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.)

Heeraloll Seal vs. *John Cochrane.*

Messrs. Cowie and Woodroffe, counsel for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Doyne and Paul, counsels for the defendant.

This was an action of trover brought to recover the value of the steamer *India* and the flats *Megna* and *Kalligunga*. The damages were laid at Rs. 2,00,000. The defendant

whole concluding with the farce of *Poor Pillicoddy*. The Band of the 50th was in attendance, and the thank of the public could not have been better expressed than it was—by a full house.

We have to include in our obituary the death, by drowning, of Mr. Watson, son of Col. Watson of Gallo.

By the present mail is forwarded to London £58-8-7 from the Oriental Bank, and £64-11-6 from the Mercantile Bank, in aid of the distressed operatives of Lancashire.

The Customs Revenue of the Western Province for the last two years has been as follows :—

1861	£205,162- 7-8
1862	£201,149-15-0

showing a comparative decrease of £4,012-12-8. The only months in which we notice that the figures shew an increase in favor of the present year are—

August	£ 1,106- 6-8
October	£ 6,006-15-6
November	£12,251-19-6
December	£ 2,511- 6-1

giving a total of only £21,876-7-9 to be set off against a decrease of £25,889-0-5 in the other eight months. But this deficiency is more than covered by the revenue of the Southern Province for 1862, which shews a comparative increase of £5,409, the figures being £25,894 of 1862, against £20,485 of 1861.

DURBAR CEREMONIAL AND ENGLISH HONOUR.

(From the Friend of India, Jan. 22.)

In a few days, Mr. Yule, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, who did much to civilise the Santhals, who distinguished himself though not a military man in the mutinies, and who proved in Oudh that he possessed the qualifications of a first-class administrator, will present himself as Resident at the durbar of our feudatory, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He did not seek, the appointment; he is said to dislike it intensely. Like Sir George Couper he deserved reward, but not reward of such a character. Still duty has ever been his watchword, and he is Resident of Hyderabad, at a Court where no English gentleman can appear and yet maintain his self-respect, at a city which no English man of any kind can enter unarmed and unprotected by an escort from Salar Jung, in a country where as in one vast sewer nearly all the evils of Moselm fanaticism, Arab treachery, Rohilla anarchy, hate to the Christian, and disloyalty to the English, congregate and fester in undisturbed pollution. Only in Delhi, where the Punjab Government dare not trust a Sikh corps lest it be demoralised, and to whose fanatic intrigues Government has presented the Jumma Musjid which was the property of the late king, can we find a parallel on a small scale to Hyderabad and the Deccan. The Mussulmans of that city, the same who in their correspondence with their brethren in Delhi gloated over the insult they had cast on the late Resident, look to Mr. Yule's first Durbar as the occasion which will test the value of their former triumph. Has the Government of India instructed Mr. Yule how he is to act?

We would not again allude to the Star of India Durbar but for an occurrence during the past week. We are not permitted to publish the names of two of the eye-witnesses on whose testimony we based our remarks on that event. But we were personally waited on by the officer who of all others was most intimately associated with the late Resident—Captain Ramsay, who commanded his escort. Wherever the late Resident went he was accompanied by Captain Ramsay, who was intimately associated with him in his daily life and frequently remonstrated with him on the humiliating scenes at durbar. Captain Ramsay is clear as to all his statements as to the events of that durbar; clear as to the late Resident's position on the floor, to reach which his attitude was that of crawling; clear as to the Nizam's elevated position on his pillows and evident disgust at the reception of the Star of India; clear as to the Nizam taking the Star with his left hand and hastily thrusting it under his seat. We allude to this not only in justification of our own accuracy, but because the event is likely to form the subject of a question in Parliament, and still more because we would have the Government of India do what all parties are agreed as to the necessity of—pass a code of rules for Durbar ceremonial. Not only have they not yet done so, but the mistake has been made of sending Colonel Phayre, after his diplomatic triumph, back to Mandalay with the ratified treaty, again to submit to the ceremony of *shiko*, instead of entrusting that duty to Dr. Williams, our new Consular Agent. In Lord Elgin's own case, as ambassador to Pekin, the task of exchanging ratified copies of the treaty most properly devolved on his brother who was to act as permanent minister.

In India as elsewhere, Englishmen keep to their national habit of blundering by degrees into a right course of action. Mistakes are made as in China, disasters arise as in the Crimea, garotting terrifies a capital as at present in London, but at last the right remedy is adopted. So in India Lord Canning blundered into his Adoption policy which at first he opposed. It was years after the close of the mutiny campaigns before our Government awoke to the fact that Queen Victoria held to the chiefs of India the same relation as Aurungzebe. Then new *sunnuds* were given, and the Order of the Star of India was instituted, while the whole machinery of our civil and military administration was imperialised. We have still one step to take, to recognise the fact that all our Political Agents and Residents at native courts, all our Envoys to foreign States, are representatives of Queen Victoria as paramount sovereign, and not of a trading Company. If Lord Elgin would not *kowtow* at Pekin or Yedo, no more should Colonel Phayre be asked to *shiko* at Mandalay. If the Viceroy a few weeks hence, when he pays return visits to our feudatories, will not divest himself of his boots, or squat in a crawling position from very physical necessity, before chiefs who exist by the favour of the power he represents, no more should Mr. Yule be expected to do so at Hyderabad. It is not fair to our Residents and Political Agents for the Government of India to leave this responsibility with them. Government called for reports from our political officers six months ago, on the ceremonial at present submitted to by them. With the solitary exception of the Nizam there is not a feudatory in India who would not be well-pleased that so high an authority as the Viceroy should decide in what way Her Majesty's representatives will act on occasions of State ceremonial.

THE POSITION OF THE FEDERAL STATES.

(From the New York Herald, Dec. 19.)

The frightful and unavailing sacrifice of the 10,000 heroic Union soldiers cut down in front of the rebel redoubts, masked batteries, entrenchments, stone walls, and rifle pits, along the heights of Fredericksburg, is universally regarded as the most dreadful and ominous disaster of the war. It has shocked the public mind of the North to a state of disappointment, anguish, despair, and indignation, which will not be satisfied with explanations or apologies. It looks to President Lincoln for redress, in a sweeping work of reform and reconstruction. A great crime has been committed in this Fredericksburg butchery, and a great blunder, worse than the crime, for which a vigilant and intelligent people cannot be mistaken in fixing the responsibility. This deplorably disaster, however, seems to be but the principal item of a series of misadventures attending this new "anaconda" campaign of the War Office. On the very day on which our gallant troops were repulsed from the rebel works on the hills of Fredericksburg a Federal column of 15,000 men, under General Foster, was repulsed at Kinston, North Carolina, and driven back to the shelter of the nine supporting gunboats. To the northward a Federal column from Suffolk, a few days ago, moving towards Petersburg, 10,000 strong, was repulsed at the Blackwater river. These expeditions were intended to cut certain important rebel railroad arteries in connection with General Burnside's advance, and, like it, they appear to have been arrested in the very first encounter with the enemy. To make the matter still worse, it appears that the promise of Jefferson Davis, on his recent visit to Tennessee that he intended to recover that state, was no idle bit of bravado, but a promise which he will make a bold effort to redeem. His plan, as we understand it, is—first, to ascertain if fifty thousand men can be spared for a month or two from the rebel army of Virginia; and, if they can be so spared, his purpose is to send them to General Jo. Johnston, to advance upon Nashville, with the hope of defeating the army of General Rosecrans, and of capturing the important city he is guarding, and of the immense stores of munitions of war and other army supplies. Let General Burnside go into winter quarters, and we may next hear of the loss of Nashville; let him continue in front of Fredericksburg, and Lee may still consider himself, behind his protecting entrenchments, strong enough to spare fifty thousand men for Tennessee. What, then, is the obvious line of policy suggested to the government? Is it the policy of sending little two-penny exploring expeditions here and there by way of military diversions, which only excite the contempt of the enemy, while we are attempting the very thing which they most desire in advancing upon Richmond by way of Fredericksburg? Evidently this programme will not do. Is General Burnside, then, to go into winter quarters and allow the rebels to appropriate two or three months in strengthening their barricades along every line of approach? We hope not. What, then, are we to do? Advance upon Richmond by way of the James river. Suppose it is fortified on both banks for the whole 25 miles from the city down to Harrison's Landing. We command the river to that point by our gunboats, and against rebel forts we can throw up Union earthworks, and bring 20 pieces of artillery to bear against every gun of the enemy in our front. Have the rebels an inexhaustible supply of gunpowder? Has that question never been suggested to the wise heads of the War Office? We think it has become abundantly manifest, however, that we have nothing to expect from the present Radical and blundering managers of this war in the Cabinet and in Congress, nothing better than great disasters and exhausting defeats in exchange for small successes in unimportant localities. A concentration of the forces of Banks, Hunter, and Dix on the James river, with an accompanying fleet of gunboats as a diversion in support of General Burnside, would surely have prevented this late terrible disaster to the finest army ever mustered on this continent. As it is, the country has lost all hope of a successful issue to this war under the disorganising and demoralising influences which have brought only disaster and disgrace upon every effort made to reach the rebel capital. Is the nation to be saved or lost? That is the question which is now thrust upon President Lincoln from every side. If he would revive the hopes of the people in the success of their great cause, and their confidence in his administration, he has only one course to pursue. He must re-construct his cabinet, reorganise his whole system of military operations, discard the destructive abolition malignants that surround him, and, abandoning its unimportant extremities for a station, strike at "the heart of the rebellion."

COMMERCIAL RETROSPECT, ASPECT AND PROSPECT.

(From the City Article of the Times, Jan. 1.)

The New Year commences with all the markets in a quiet state, and without a single symptom of prospective disturbance. It has been a feature of the past year that it had fulfilled nearly all the commercial and financial expectations entertained at its opening. The American war has been protracted, and the 90 days' draughts upon Fortune for the subjugation of the South have been renewed three times, and are now waiting a further extension; the predicted suspension of specie payments throughout the United States has been witnessed, and gold has touched 39 per cent. premium, and is now at 32 per cent.; the cotton crisis has resulted in the saving of Lancashire from the most fearful mercantile convulsion ever experienced by any community, and the supply of the staple from other sources has been only so far deficient as to enable the glut of manufactured goods lying in all foreign ports to be gradually reduced to a stock approaching an average and rational point. The diminution of the cotton trade has been partly compensated by an increase of activity in the linen and woollen districts, and the interruption of commerce with America has in a great degree been counterbalanced by a new growth of trade with France and the European continent in general. The money-market, as was anticipated, has been easy and unusually steady, there has been a remarkable absence of commercial failures, and ample proof is presented that the aggregate wealth of the country has in the 12 months been much augmented.

The great evidence of the improved circumstances under which we commence the year 1863 consists in the tangible additions we have made to our property, not merely in the shape of foreign securities, but in that of merchantable stores lying in our warehouses. Owing to the condition of the United States, and the fact that that country has, as far as possible, been living upon its previous accumulations of foreign produce; commodities of all kinds which, under other circumstances, would have been sent thither, have been diverted to Great Britain; so that, although the consumption by our people of all the principal articles of importation has been on a full scale, the arrivals have been such as to leave a large surplus. Our stock of cotton, too, is, in money value, more than equal to that of ordinary periods. In loans to foreign nations we have embarked about 15 millions sterling, and we have likewise sent abroad an amount of probably 10 millions for Indian, Colonial, and foreign railways and other commercial undertakings, while at home there has been great activity in all public works, and especially in the metropolis. This total of invested wealth may be expected henceforth to yield returns ranging from 5 to 10 per cent., and to increase to that extent the available surplus of future years. The means thus widely, and it may be hoped advantageously, distributed have been derived in a great degree from the occurrence of the war in America and the consequent cotton crisis. Throughout the entire year we have been receiving from all parts of the world large returns for cotton goods, which, but for these circumstances, would have continued to accumulate in the warehouses of each port, until in the midst of bankruptcy on the part of our manufacturers and exporters, and starvation almost beyond help on the part of our operatives, they had been scattered at such merely nominal prices as are obtained in periods of commercial panic. It has been suggested that the pecuniary difference to this country consequent upon recent events cannot have been less than 30,000,000*l.* sterling, and there is reason to believe that this estimate is very far below the real total. On the whole it may be safely affirmed that in no previous year of our commercial history has there been greater cause for thankfulness. Whether the coming year shall yield equally satisfactory results must mainly depend on the prudence of the public. We start with everything fair—the Bank bullion and Bank rate of discount exactly at what may be considered their average or normal points, good supplies of all general articles of commerce, including grain and other food, and no distant financial commitments of an uncertain character. The course of events in America must guide in many respects the peculiar turn of our business, but, whatever form they may take, they cannot influence us disadvantageously. If the war is to continue—and the assertion of Mr. Jefferson Davis that it may be protracted indefinitely seems every day to be acquiring increased probability —and anything approaching the expenditure of the past two years is to be kept up, the purchases of goods on American account in this country, and throughout Europe generally, must be enormous, and such as to drain that country of all the bullion that can be attracted by high premiums from its hiding places. Nothing can prevent this. Even if the tariff rates were increased tenfold they would be powerless to keep out our goods, because it is impossible for America, where labour is every day becoming more scarce, to increase the amount of her productions, and, therefore, if materials of war and for the sustenance of armies are to be called for and consumed to the value of two or three hundred millions per annum, they must in part be procured from the labour of other countries. When the war commenced America held large stocks of goods of all kinds—coffee, sugar, tea, wines, hemp, wool, &c., and these have since served her need, but they are now for the most part exhausted, and henceforth she must return not merely to her old, but to a greatly increased scale of importations. We shall thus probably see that the large extra quantities of produce which have lately been sent from Brazil, China, and the other countries of the world to find a market here which would otherwise have been obtained at New York will have to be bought from us by America at considerably enhanced prices; and the same result must be expected whether the war shall continue or terminate, because, if peace were announced, there would then be a speculative rush to regain as speedily as possible the stocks of merchandise now exhausted. It is only by a cessation of expenditure that the matter can be made to assume a different aspect. If the war should be reduced to the miserable limits of desultory raids that could be accomplished on either side by their confining themselves within their actual internal resources, then the drain of the New England economists of America to take the place lately vacated by Japan, and shut out the commerce of the world, might be fully realized, but as there would then be no more gains for contractors—or heavy pay for German and Irish mercenaries—the alternative is not likely to be adopted. A good trade between the two hemispheres may therefore fairly be looked for so long as there is an entrance of gold left in America by which she can carry it on. Viewing this conclusion together with the fact of the steady development of our commerce with France and Italy, the better economical principles that are becoming current in Austria, and the vast annual strides in our Eastern traffic which are now looked upon almost as normal, the general prospects of the trading community of England must be regarded as in every sense satisfactory. The fear that we may be drained of our specie by Indian coffers is groundless, because any further arrivals that may now take place will be distributed to foreign markets, and thus operate as if specie had been sent to us in return for that which we have sent away. Our only danger lies in the infatuation with which the British public allow themselves to be played upon by the professional concoctors of public companies. In the list inserted yesterday of schemes introduced during 1862 the proportion for banks, railways, and other public undertakings in foreign countries amounts to more than 20,000,000*l.* sterling. When the calls for these begin to be felt, together with the demands from the constantly recurring issue of Indian railway and colonial debentures, the pressure will be heavy if the general business of the country should, in the meanwhile, have recovered to its ordinary magnitude. A return of the rate of discount to 5 per cent. would throw a majority of the schemes that are now floated to a heavy discount, and if additions are to be made to them during the early months of the New Year at a pace similar to that which has lately been witnessed, the chronicle to be made up on this day twelvemonth can scarcely fail, whatever may have been the general prosperity of our commerce, to present some very deplorable features of individual impoverishment.

Business Announcemets.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, late Proprietors of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have the pleasure to announce that they have bought up the business of the Hope Hall Family Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., and hope that their long experience and the good name they have maintained will be sufficient guarantee for a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general for which they now seek.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

19th January 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that all claims against the Hope Hall Family Hotel should be preferred to Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co. the present Proprietors, to whom all sums due to the Hotel should also be paid.

JEEVUNJEE DADABHOY.
નસરવાનજી શોરાબજી.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE.
દીનશાહ મરજીબાન.
DINSHAWBHOY MERWANJEE.

19th January 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Miss FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or examing special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
14 Silk Umbrellas.
A few Dozens new Baby's Frocks.
Boy's Hats, White Quilted Jackets.
200 Pairs Gentlemen's, Ladies,' and Children Boots and Shoes.
3 Large-sized Persian Carpets.
25 Gunny Carpets, of sizes.
Glassware, Tumblers, Finger Cups, and Wine Coolers, Glass Cruet Bottles, White and Blue Cups and Saucers, Sneakers, Milk Jugs, Table and Cheese Plates, Jugs, Basins, a lot of old Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

SALE OF JAGRY AT THE MUSJID BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of Munsookhboy Bhugoobhoy, and by order of Dhunjeebhoy Munjee Heajraz.

600 Kavas (Pieces) of Jagry, on board the *Futtahsahri Zuhuzuttee*, Tindal Bhagia, lying at the Musjid Bunder.

Terms, Cash.—And goods to be taken delivery of forthwith after the lots are knocked down.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Flavoring Essences and Perfumery, by Burgoyne and Burbridges, of London; also, a small quantity of Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Bloaters, Bologna Sausages, Garon Pies, Stationery, Office Blank Books, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Bible Lamps, Table Shades, a few Cases of Lucifer Matches, Glassware, a few Pieces of Grey Madapollams, and Sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Colored Cashmere, of varieties, Black Silk Alpacs, Portmanteaus, Dressing Cases, Railway Companions, &c.
Soldiers', by MacNaghten, of Glasgow.
Wall Paper Hanging.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 on Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the property of the late Captain Gild, 3rd Regt. N.I., comprising a Double Barrelled Gun, by Baker, Silver Tea and Sugar Pots, four pairs of Muffineirs, Spoons and Forks, &c., a pair of Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Waiters, Candlesticks, Dessert Knives and Forks, &c. &c., also, the Effects of several deceased persons.

Also, the property of an Officer leaving the Presidency; Consisting of Plated Tea, Sugar, Milk, and Butter Pots, four Plated Circular Hotwater Corner Dishes, a set of five best Electro-plated Vegetable Dishes, on mahogany stand, handsome Cruet, Soy, Egg and Pickle Frames, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Fish Knives, and Salad Spoons and Forks, Waiters, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, 23 Bales of Mulls Twist, No. 40, Damaged.

A first-rate little Colt 7 years old a first rate jumper, and up to any work.

AT 1 P.M.

1 British Terrier.
1 Pair Dog and Bitch.
2 Black and Tan Dog.

An English-built silver mounted Brougham or Clarence, expressly built to order, painted Victoria blue, lined with silk, with plated lamps, pole and, &c. and any Carriages and Horses offering.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, SHOP FURNITURES, FIXTURES, LEASE OF THE PREMISES, &c. &c.

On MONDAY of the 2nd proximo and the following days, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at the premises, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock in trade, Shop Furniture, &c. of Messrs. R. Pest & Co. closing business. The same consist of Saddles and Bridles of every description, Harness, Gig Jet, as on hand), Silver, Gold and Plain Mounted Riding Whips, Hunting and Driving Whips, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes and other Stable Tools, Riding and driving bits, spurs, Harness and Shoe Blacking, boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

Also the remainder of materials, leather, harness-furniture, buckles of every sort and size, Bootmaker and Harnessmakers tools, Shop and Secondhand Shop fixtures and fitting and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Also the unexpired lease of the premises now occupied by Messrs. R. Peate & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay 3rd Feb. 1863.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand GERMAN PIANOFORTE, in excellent condition, with Stool complete. Price Rs. 400. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draft*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and, above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London! And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received on Consignment, per *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organdie Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Doria for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Muslins.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Grenoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sasquines.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Caps, Veils and *Trimmings for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers.'
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance	STATIONS.	Mixed days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	6 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0		2 30	
21	Sycullah ..... ,,	6 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22		2 45	
52	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	8 13	...	3 35	6 45	...	9 13	...		2 55	
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	3 40	6 50	...	9 22	...		3 10	
92	Goorai ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 44	...	10 45		4 30	
162	Bhandoop ..... ,,	...	...	...	9 18	...	...	6 52	...	11 12		4 57	
201	Tannah ..... ,,	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30		5 15	
68	Callian ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5		5 50	
	Callian ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 15	...	...	...	...	...		...	
29	Titwalla ..... ,,	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...		...	
39	Wassind ..... ,,	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...		...	
53	Shapoor ..... ,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...		...	
66	Khurdee ..... ,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...		...	
76	Kussarah ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...		...	

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	KOOTOOROA ..... Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Nandoro ..... ,,	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ..... ,,	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Niphar ..... ,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ..... ,,	...	9 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... ,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Mandgaon ..... ,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... ,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... ,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... ,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee ..... ,,	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud ..... ,,	...	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ..... Arr.	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.M.	P.M.										
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... ,,	11 40	11 15	...	...	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel ..... ,,	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56½	Tillowlee ..... ,,	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.									
	KHANDALLA ..... Dep.	4 15	7 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanawlee ..... ,,	4 35	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Khandalla ..... ,,	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Pallisgaum ..... ,,	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... ,,	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ..... ,,	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... ,,	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Poona ..... ,,	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Deolali ..... ,,	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ..... ,,	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... ,,	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... ,,	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Barree Road ..... ,,	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...